

## THE DAILY CLARION

BY HAMILTON, POWER &amp; CO.

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Interesting reading matter on every  
page.

**CONTRACTS FOR FREEDMEN.**—A variety of carefully prepared and neatly printed forms can be had at this office. One dollar per quire; by mail \$1.25. Send in your orders, and they will be promptly filled.

**ATTENTION PLANTERS!**—The planters of Hinds and adjoining counties, who may be desirous of procuring means for the cultivation of another crop, and to consult upon matters generally touching the planting interest, are invited to meet at Jackson, in the Senate Chamber, on Monday, the 24th inst., at 11 o'clock. This call, we will state, is made at the instance of planters exclusively, and we trust will be very generally attended. An exchange of views and a comparison of notes, at this time, cannot but be productive of good.

A Washington telegram says the difficulty about the Florida District Judge is the only obstacle in the way of the release of Spangler and Dr. Mudd, imprisoned at Tortugas on the charge of being concerned in the assassination conspiracy against President Lincoln.

The English papers record, with expressions of surprise at its novelty, the Richmond Times tells us, the fact that several large ship loads of emigrants have recently left their shores for the Southern States. The bulk of these emigrants seem to have gone to Texas, because a belief exists among foreigners that not only are political troubles and civil disturbances at an end in that State, but they are less likely to recur there for the future, than in any other portion of the South. The fact that all of these emigrants were the best and most respectable class of English, Scotch and Welch agriculturists, indicates what a choice portion of foreign immigration would seek the South, if our enemies would only permit the pacification and repose of our country. If we had only a fair showing, it would soon be seen that while the North and West got all the undesirable Teuton element, that we would get the pick of the Anglo-Saxon and Latin races. The foreign element which has settled in the South, though not large, has always been eminently respectable. We have never had those hordes of European paupers and convicts who have rushed to the North and West as to places that just suited for them. None of this class of emigrants fancy the South; they find nothing congenial here; they flock where there are birds of a like feather, and we make no protest against it.

Fred Douglas delivered a lecture the other night to a slim audience in Brooklyn, New York, on the dangers of the republic. The lecturer selected several heads for his discourse, including "reconstruction, the one man power, the veto power, the two term power, the Vice-Presidency, the pardoning power." He abused Seward, Pierce, Buchanan and Fillmore, and called Andrew Johnson the embodiment of treachery, ingratitude and baseness, which produced numerous raps on the empty benches. He favored the right of women to vote, and wanted the office of Vice-President abolished. Fred is undoubtedly paving the way for a seat in the United States Senate. We shall be gratified at his election. We want his cloudy countenance in that august body, where Sumner and Chandler and the rest of the abolition knaves, spend their time in vilifying the South, and prating about the trials negroes have to endure at the hands of their late masters.

The general war preparations now going on in Europe are beginning to attract attention. From the statements of London letter-writers, all Europe is arming and preparing for a great struggle. Russia has made a levy *en masse*, and is making and importing raw material, and pushing on its railway system with great energy. Austria is using every effort to have a peace establishment of 600,000 men; and a war complement of 900,000, armed with the Remington breech-loader, and improved artillery. France has nearly a million and a half of men, who will be supplied with the most effective arms now made. Prussia, who has army enough, is devoting her time and treasure to a navy; and England and the Swiss Republic are adding to the extent of their armies. How long the people will suppose groan under the enormous taxes the support of these enormous military establishments must demand, remains to be seen.

## Female Suffrage in the Senate

The theme of womanhood suffrage has attracted the attention of "grave and reverend seignors" in the Senate of the United States, and two days were recently spent in debating the claims of the ladies. Senator Cowan, of Pennsylvania, was the champion of the strong-minded spinsters of New England. He wanted to put the "element of crinoline against that of color—waterfalls against wool"—the "woman and sister" alongside the "man and brother." The Senator says: "I want to put along with that element (negro suffrage) that ignorant element, that debased element, just emerged from slavery—want you to put along with it into the ballot-box, to neutralize its poison, if poison there be; to correct its dangers, if danger there be—the female element of the country." As he progressed and warmed up on the subject he became quite facetious and "punched" his fellow-Senators with some finely pointed sentences.

He did not intend to let the juggernaut of progress run over him; when the time arrived he could be as radical as any of them. Here is a short extract from his speech:

He had as many reasons as Mr. Anthony, and one more, for being in favor of this bill, for he had a wife, whereas Mr. Anthony was a widower. He hoped, therefore, that Mr. Anthony would make an abject apology to him for having expressed a doubt of his sincerity. (Laughter.) He would appeal to the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Wilson) to express his opinion on this subject, and he felt assured that he would be firm on the side of humanity on this question. He could almost see from where he stood the bosom of his friend from Massachusetts heave in sympathy with this new issue (laughter); and now that they had two negroes in the Massachusetts Legislature he could not doubt that Mr. Wilson would come to his (Mr. Cowan's) position. He hoped also that his other friend from Massachusetts (Mr. Sumner) would vote right on this subject now that a change had come over his domestic relations. (Laughter.) He would not have alluded to this delicate subject but he found some remarks from Mrs. Gage in relation to Mr. Sumner's great speech of last winter to which he was compelled to assent. Mrs. Gage had discovered that Mr. Sumner's speech protested against taxation, and made representation, and not a word was said by that gentleman against the tyranny of taxing women, without giving them the right of representation. If his amendment was adopted, he, Cowan, would vote for the bill. He would not be afraid of negro suffrage, if female suffrage went with it. He was in good earnest in offering this amendment; he was not so blind as not to see the signs of the coming times.

Senators Wade of Ohio, Wilson of Massachusetts, and Yates of Illinois, took up the cause of the women. Wade thought that the arguments used for giving impartial suffrage to men apply with equal force to women, and he adds that if he were a citizen of Mrs. Anthony's State, he would labor to engraff impartial suffrage, without regard to color or sex, upon the Constitution of that state—thus clearly admitting that the matter of suffrage is a question for State jurisdiction and not to be acted upon by Congress. A Senator from Oregon, Henry Corbett, probably, was unable to discover whether the ladies' clamoring for suffrage, meaning Lucy Stanton, Susan Anthony, Anna Dickinson and Mrs. Blackwell, belonged to any sex at all. Other Senators thought the ladies had better let suffrage alone, unless they were prepared to do military duty, and go in half-petticoat, half pantaloons costume; while the married Senators argued that the ladies of America do not want and would not exercise the right of suffrage, if it was given to them. Finally a vote was taken, and Mr. Cowan's motion went under the table by a vote of thirty-seven to nine! So far as the abstract question is concerned, we agree with the Philadelphia Ledger, that there can be no doubt there are women who have fully as much right to vote as men. These are heads of families, which families they support and raise, and in this respect are obliged to pay all the taxes, National, State and local, direct and indirect, just as men are obliged to do. Women as a general rule, however, have abstained from agitating this question, upon the principle that the rights of women, in the United States at least, are in safe custody when committed to their male relatives and friends.

Sensible women down this way are satisfied with the rights they now enjoy, and have no ballot-box ambition; and we think the decisive vote of the Senate on Cowan's resolution will have a tendency to retard the efforts of the Puritan spinsters for many years to come.

Spalding's resolution which passed the Federal House of Representatives the other day instructing the Committee on Reconstruction to inquire into the expediency of declaring it to be the purpose of Congress to admit Senators and Representatives from the excluded States respectively, upon the basis of their adoption of the pending constitutional amendment, hangs fire in the Senate. Ben Wade and Sumner took issue on the resolution when it was called up in the Senate, and it was pigeon-holed.

## Correspondence of the Clarion.

**Close of the Year—Planters Preparing for Another Crop—The Freedmen—Our Railroad—Its Importance and Immediate Extension—Odd Fellows Celebration and Ball—Extensive Affairs—Our Schools.**

KOSCIUSKO, MISS., Dec. 19, 1866.  
Messrs. Editors:—The end of the year is close at hand and our planters are rapidly disposing of their cotton to wind up last year's business. Most all are preparing again, with singular energy and unanimity to do that in which they utterly failed this year, to make good crops. A great deal of land has changed hands; many poor men buying themselves homes who in many cases never had owned lands before. This they were enabled to do by the good prices which they obtained for their cotton, and by continuing to make their jeans and homespun at home, instead of running to the stores and trading out the proceeds of their cotton, and such men will continue to advance in their circumstances now, until it will not be long before many of them will be independent. Freedmen are contracting for another year, but in most of cases at higher rates than were paid last year. They say that the wages paid them last year, though customary, were inadequate to their necessities; that it takes more to do them now than when they were slaves, and they must have higher wages or go elsewhere to labor. On the other hand, many are returning who had left this county for strange lands, they say, they would rather get back to "Old Massa," to the old homestead, to somebody who feels for them, and declare they will never leave again.

"Our Railroad," as the extension of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern R. R., North of Canton is called in all the counties along the line of the road between Canton and Aberdeen, is now the subject of considerable agitation in those counties. The necessity again of direct railroad communication with New Orleans has been desired by the people of Central and North-East Mississippi for many years, but more so now than ever, when the common roads are so poorly worked that they are almost impassable, and when five miles further of waggoning becomes an object, and, also, when the strictest economy in freights is of the utmost importance to make both ends meet. Meetings have been held in Aberdeen upon the subject, her City Council is doing everything it can to have the New Orleans end of the road built from the Mobile and Ohio road to their beautiful city, and, on Saturday last we had a meeting here upon the completion of the road from here to Canton, and its continuation to Aberdeen and the Tennessee River. Several addresses were made and resolutions passed expressive of the sense of the meeting; calling upon the Board of Directors to take steps to build the road, if they could, and, if not, to lease it to those who could and would build it. The great complaint of the country is that, while the Company say they cannot build "the extension," although the construction of that road would shorten the distance 24 hours between N. Orleans and N. York, and therefore command the bulk of the through travel; that though that road would bring to New Orleans a rich trade from the valleys of the Tombigbee and of the Tennessee which it does not now enjoy; that the northern end of the road would pay even better than the road south of Canton is now doing; and lastly, that the people of Tennessee hold themselves ready to construct their portion of the road from Columbia via Mount Pleasant to the Tennessee river; in view of all these facts, showing that the Company would add immensely to its resources by the completion of this important artery, yet they have done nothing towards building the road north of Canton. They are asked to advertise that they will lease it for a term of years, and it is confidently believed that capitalists will quickly make propositions to the Company to lease the unfinished road. There is money in that road north of Canton, and all that is necessary to get it built is action upon the part of the Board of Directors. The country is not going to rest until something is done for progress, even if a new company has to supplant the old company in the construction and ownership of the road north of Canton. The country is not able to do much in a pecuniary point of view, but it will do all it can to aid in building the road. The meeting of the Board of Directors in New Orleans to-morrow, will have the whole question brought before them by a committee appointed for that purpose, and its action will be looked for with great interest. May it be favorable.

This town, always noted for its liveliness and the fondness of its inhabitants for amusements, especially "tripping the light fantastic toe," is now all agog about the Odd Fellows' celebration, the public installation of their officers on Thursday, the 27th of December, by Central Lodge of Kosciusko; on which occasion an address will be delivered by Capt. G. P. M. Turner, one of the most eloquent young men in the State, and on the night of which day, also, a Grand Ball and Supper will be given by the Order for the benefit of its widows' and orphans' fund. Some three hundred invitations have been sent out, and from all indications both the Ball and supper will be among the grandest events of the kind ever witnessed in the State. The Masonic Lodge here and neighboring Odd Fellows' Lodges have been invited to join in the procession. A great concourse of people is expected to be present at both the installation and the Ball. Ample preparations are making to entertain all who may come from a distance.

Kosciusko can now boast of several excellent schools, conducted by gentlemen and ladies of talent and experience. Parents and guardians having wards to educate will find no better schools in the State and no place where better health is enjoyed than Kosciusko, nor where tuition or board is cheaper. More anon.

OBADIAH.

It has been reported by the Boston Post and Chicago Times that Hon. Geo. H. Pendleton has declared in favor of "impartial" or negro suffrage. The Cincinnati Enquirer emphatically denies the truth of the statement. The suffrage party will be obliged to go elsewhere for a leader.

## TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE CLARION

## NOON REPORTS.

## THE MARKETS.

## SURRETT'S CASE.

## FOREIGN ITEMS.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 21.—Cotton heavy at 14 1/4.

1 probable sales of 12,000 bales today.

New York, Dec. 21.—Gold 34 1/2—has been 33 1/2.

Cotton flat and lower; uplands 34 1/2; Orleans 34.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 21.—United States District Judge Hoffman ordered the condemnation of a quantity of spirits seized for a violation of the revenue laws.

Gov. McCormick, of Arizona, visits San Francisco at the request of the citizens of Central Arizona, to confer with Generals McDowell and Halleck concerning measures necessary to protect the people of that section from continued murderous outrages by Indians.

New York, Dec. 21.—Havana correspondence of the 12th reports the information given recently of cholera having appeared at St. Thomas to be false.

A perusal of President Johnson's message made a favorable impression upon the minds of all classes.

NASHUA, N. P., Dec. 21.—The British war steamer Nibble is afloat, having been released from the position she occupied on shore since the hurricane in Nassau. The work of rebuilding is progressing rapidly. The arrival of carpenters has given a new impetus to working men.

New York, Dec. 21.—St. Peter's Catholic Church in Jersey City, an elegant structure just completed, took fire at midnight last night from some unknown cause and before the flames could be subdued, badly damaged a magnificent organ. Loss perhaps \$20,000.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—Witnesses have been and are being examined before the Grand Jury of this District in the case of Surratt. A subpoena has been issued for Lloyd who kept the hotel at Surrattsville, but it is said he cannot be found. Weichman who was principal witness for the prosecution in the conspiracy trial has already given evidence before the Grand Jury.

New York, Dec. 21.—Advices from the Eastern States and Canada report extremely cold weather. At Concord 20 below, Calais 10, and Boston five, 5 below Zero.

## MIDNIGHT REPORTS.

## DOMESTIC MARKETS.

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 21.—Cotton dull with decline of 1c. Sales to-day 3,000 bales. Low middling 30 1/2; middling 32 1/2; sales of the week 32,200; receipts 37,764 bales; exports 19,806. Sugar fair, 9-18; prime to choice 10 1/2; molasses much lower, fair 58; prime to choice 60 1/2; flour, superfine 11 1/2; single extra 11 1/2; double 12 1/2-13 3/4; corn easier \$1 1/2; oats firm at 83 1/2; hay unchanged; pork, small sales, \$23 1/2; shoulders 12 1/2; ribbed 12 3/4; clear 15 3/4; lard 12 1/2-13 1/2. Sterling 44 1/2-45 1/2; New York sight 1-2 discount; gold 33 1/2 to 34 3/4.

New York, Dec. 21.—There was an increased demand for money here to-day, and comparatively few transactions at six per cent. The decline in gold causes a feeling of distrust which induces money lenders to put notes up to seven per cent., and "bears" have been endeavoring to absorb as much money as possible, so as to assist the downward movement. There can be no permanent stringency in the money market at present. Money may be kept close at seven per cent. for a few days by artificial means, but this state of affairs cannot continue long in the present financial situation. The gold market closed at 33 1/2. The two extremes of the day were 13 1/2 and 13 3/4.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 21.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn dull at 74. Cotton 30 to 31. Whisky \$2.25. Pork \$20.50. Lard, kegs at 14; tierces 11 1/2 to 12.

Warrants have been issued by the United States Commissioners in this city, for the arrest of Col. Montgomery, commander of militia in Lafayette county and other persons. The warrants were issued under the civil rights' bill. They are to have an examination before the United States Commissioners.

New York, Dec. 21.—An adjourned meeting of the Chamber of Commerce for the consideration of the advisability of memorializing Congress for a reduction of the tax on cotton was held yesterday; unusually large numbers were present. The speeches against the object of the memorial were on the principle that it would be wrong to remove the weight of tax from the staple articles of the South, while few if any of the products of Northern were exempt. After remarks from several gentlemen a resolution was passed by a large majority that discussion of the question should be deferred indefinitely.

PARIS, Dec. 21.—As a manifestation of the cardinal relations existing between France and the United States, the farewell dinner of Minister Bigelow yesterday was a very successful affair. Mr. Kellogg in his speech on that occasion declared he was going to say that the traditional friendship between the two nations had been restored. Some of the press of this city are very severe in their comments upon the message of President Johnson. It is rumored that owing to unpopularity of the recently proposed scheme for the reorganization of the French army will either be withdrawn or greatly modified.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—The case of the United States vessels came up again before the Ad-

miralty Court when Minister Adams refused to sanction the agreement recently entered into between the United States Consul Morse and the firm of Frazier, Trenholm &amp; Co. The actual defendants in the case asked an extension of time, which was granted. The United States are to prepare for carrying on the case, but the sureties of the vessel were discharged.

DUBLIN, Dec. 21.—Large seizures of arms and ammunition recruited for the use of the Fenians continue to be made by the police in various quarters of Ireland.

BERLIN, Dec. 21.—The Prussian House of Deputies has passed a bill to incorporate Schelswig-Holstein with the kingdom of Prussia.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 21.—The cotton market during the week has been very active, and prices have steadily advanced until they reached yesterday 14 1/4 for middling uplands, the highest figure of the week; transactions were heavy, and sales of the week amounted to 110,000 bales.

But to-day the market is less animated, the quotations show a decline of 1-8d. Middling uplands selling at 14 1-2; sales of to-day amount 10,000 bales.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 21.—The Naval Court of Inquiry consisting of one Captain, one Commander and one Chief Engineer has been convened at the Navy Yard to investigate the facts attending the burning of the Ironsides. The cause of the fire has not yet been ascertained but opinion that it was the work of design gains ground.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 21.—Flour dull and nominal. Mess pork \$19 1/2 to \$19.50. Lard 11 1/2 to 11 3/4. Cotton held firm at 31 1/4.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

## IMPORTANT

To Magistrates and Other Civil Officers.

THE undersigned have now in course of preparation, by a competent member of the bar, a MANUAL OF LEGAL FORMS, for magistrates and other civil officers in Mississippi. The necessity for such a manual has long been felt, and published in the manner in which we hope to present it to the public, will be found valuable and reliable for reference. The Forms will embrace those used by

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and those most commonly in use by Lawyers and Business men—such as Mortgages, Deeds of Trust, Deeds of General Warranty, Wills, Leases, Promissory Notes, Drafts, Protests, Bills Lading, etc., etc.

The work will be substantially bound, and the price will not exceed \$2.50.

As only a limited edition will be printed, those who desire to secure copies are requested to send their names—the work to be paid for when ready for delivery—of which due notice will be given.

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dec 22-d&amp;wtf

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Preserves, Jellies, Oranges, Apples, Figs and Courants, Flavoring Extracts, Sauces, all kinds, Mince Meat, Raisins, Citron, Fruits, in juice, Gelatine, Fresh Crackers, Seedless Cherries, in syrup, Pie Fruits, Corn and Tomatoes, Green Peas, Cordials, Wines &amp; Brandies.

We have just received a lot of new Sugar Cured Hams, Bulk Hams, Sides and Shoulders, Pigs Feet, &amp;c., at reduced prices. Our stock is not excelled by any in the city, and we will sell as low as goods can be bought in this market. Call and examine goods and prices. Dec. 21-dlw

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Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer in—

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## A MISTAKE!!!

DR. KNAPP

HAS not left Jackson, and will not leave, as has been reported, but will continue the practice of his profession. He will be pleased to receive calls from all who desire the most PERFECT DENTAL OPERATIONS. He has all the modern improvements in the dental art. Teeth extracted without pain, by means of local anesthesia. Jackson, Miss., Dec. 21-dtf

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Oct 6-d3m

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The Diplomas and Premiums for Penmanship and Pen drawing were to this Institution, over all competitors Louisiana State Fair.

Mr. R. F. Montgomery, President of the Fair, has charge of our Writing Department. All branches of a thorough business education are taught by instructors of ability.

For circulars, containing full information call at the office, or address, Dec. 18, w2m

## DAMAGED CLOTHING

## Darcy &amp; Wheeler,

Have still a considerable portion of damaged stock left, saved from the 70 Canal St., New Orleans, which closing out at conflagration prices. Will return to our old stand, 70 Canal St., in a few days. DARC &amp; WHEELER, 47 Magazine Street, This City. D18d2t over D. E. Morphy's Ad.

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WE have on hand, and are ready to supply, the best of the ingredients, and equal in quality to anything of the kind extant, as a remedy for

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Jackson, Nov 23-d1m

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